

WEST

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Apr 7, 1991

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-375307

DERWENT-WEEK: 199151

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TITLE: Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis - involves taking blood samples of patient before and after administering reserpine soln.

INVENTOR: BYKOVA, A A; GARISHINA, M F ; YUSHKOVA, T A

PRIORITY-DATA: 1988SU-4407553 (April 8, 1988)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
SU 1640653 A	April 7, 1991		000	

INT-CL (IPC): G01N 33/53

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: SU 1640653A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The method comprises collecting samples of patient's blood before and after administering 0.5ml of 2.5% reserpine soln. (subcutaneously). The blood samples are mixed with 5% soln. of sodium citrate, diluted with distilled water, brought to pH level 7.0 and centrifuged for 5-10 min. at 1500 rpm. Then the liq. phase is sepd. and the ppte. of leucocytes is resuspended in 0.1-0.2 ml of an isotonic soln. of sodium chloride. A 0.5% suspension of glutarised sheep's erythrocytes, loaded with serotonin is then added to the leucocytes suspension. The obtd. mixt. is incubated for 10-15 min. at 37.0-37.5 deg. C and centrifuged at 1500 rpm for 5-10 min. The ppte. is sepd., re-suspended in an intact serum (human, bovine, etc.), the sample is taken, fixed in methanol or ethanol, dried, coloured and analysed under microscope, for the number of cells with fixed 3 or more erythrocytes. The procedure is identical for both samples of blood. The number of immune rosettes of blood lymphocytes with sheep's erythrocytes is compared for both samples. The absence of difference between these two results indicates a multiple sclerosis. Healthy patient's blood shows up to 6-fold increase in immune rosettes content after the reserpine treatment. The accuracy of the proposed method is up to 100%, compared to 77-82% in the known method.

USE/ADVANTAGE - In medicine, as the diagnosing method of multiple sclerosis. Increased accuracy is obtd. Bul.13/7.4.91

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:162084 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:162084

TITLE: Beta-adrenergic receptors in aging rat brain:
modifications induced by psychotropic drugs

AUTHOR(S): Greenberg, Louise H.; Weiss, Benjamin

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Med. Coll. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,
Pa., USA

SOURCE: Recent Adv. Pharmacol. Adrenoceptors, Proc. Satell.
Symp. Int. Congr. Pharmacol., 7th (1978), 241-50.
Editor(s): Szabadi, E.; Bradshaw, C. M.; Bevan, P.
Elsevier: Amsterdam, Neth.
CODEN: 39YEAY

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB The aging process is assocd. with a reduced no. of
.beta.-adrenergic receptors in several areas of the rat brain; there is
no

change, however, in the affinity of these receptors for adrenergic
antagonists. Compared with brain tissue from young rats, aged rats also
show an impaired ability to increase receptor d. in response to decreased
sympathetic input. Chronic treatment of rats with
desmethyylimipramine [50-47-5] produced a decreased d. of
.beta.-adrenergic receptors in brain, whereas reserpine [50-55-5
) and trifluoperazine [117-89-5] treatment increased receptor
d. Thus, current theories of the mechanism of action of these compds.

may need reevaluation, the chronic alterations in the d. of

.beta.-adrenergic
receptors induced by psychoactive agents may provide a more rational
explanation for their therapeutic action and may provide the biochem.
reason for the development of tolerance to certain of their effects.